

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

[Clipping from the Berliner Tageblatt, February 9, 1901, evening edition.]

LONDON, ENGLAND, February 9, 1901.

[Private telegram.]

In Cape Town 2 dock laborers, 1 white man and 1 colored, have been seized with bubonic plague. The port authorities offer 25 pfennigs for each rat killed.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ITALY.

Report from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, February 6, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended February 6,

1901, the following ships were inspected:

On January 31, the steamship Kaiserin Maria Theresia, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 541 steerage passengers and 115 pieces of large and 685 pieces of small baggage. One hundred and ninety-nine pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On February 1, the steamship *Gallia*. of the Fabre Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 222 steerage passengers and 37 pieces of large, and 357 pieces of small baggage. Fifty two pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On February 5 the steamship Trojan Prince, of the Prince Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 938 steerage passengers and 83 pieces of large and 1,128 pieces of small baggage. One hundred and eighty-nine pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On February 6 the steamship *Victoria*, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 308 steerage passengers and 25 pieces of large and 328 pieces of small baggage. Fifty-three pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report of inspection of immigrants at Palermo.

Naples, Italy, February 6, 1901.

SIR: In pursuance of the telegraphic orders received from the Bureau, January 27th ultimo, directing me to proceed to Palermo for the purpose of inspecting emigrants bound for New Orleans, I have the honor report as follows:

On February 2, the steamship *Sempione*, of the Navigazione Generale Italiana, was inspected and found in excellent sanitary condition. There were inspected and passed 278 steerage passengers. Two cases of trachoma were advised not to embark. The advice was accepted in each case.

During my stay in Palermo I took occasion to investigate the health